THE PLOUGH BOY.

AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BY SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes.*

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ORIGINAL.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Essays of Arator.—No. IV.

STUDY OF THE DEAD LANGUAGES...No.II.

We have already remarked that our time and our intellectual powers are too limited to allow of extending our acquirements so far as we might wish, and that it thence becomes necessary to make a prudent choice in the studies which we actually prosecute. Upon this consideration we formerly founded an argument against the study of the dead languages: this argument we shall attempt to extend.

The period of human life is calculated at three score and ten. Suppose a man reach this age, and through the whole of life enjoy an usual share of health and mental vigour, not more than thirty-five years can be devoted to active usefulness. When we look at this astonishing contrast, and recollect that to God we are accountable for the improvement of time, we cannot but feel forcibly the impropriety of consuming a number of years in studies which can neither add materially to our usefulness here, nor to our future happiness.

I cannot myself conceive that the great object of life is to amass literature in the closet. He who spends his days thus, accumulates a treasure which he can neither carry with him at his exit, nor bequeath as a legacy to another. The worldly niggard, though useless to society while living, at his death leaves his coffers at the disposal of others; but the literary miser hoards possessions which perish with him. In making these remarks we are far from wishing to be considered enemies of learning. It is proper that there should be some men whose profession should be literature, and we have no objection that a few of these should be finished linguists, provided they turn their acquirements to the benefit of mankind. To the critical antiquarian a correct knowledge of the obsolete languages may be necessary; let him learn them, and let him give the world the result of his researches. To certain other authors a critical knowledge of the dead languages may be equally useful, and to such men we would restrict at least their extensive study. It is the too common study of these languages which we are controverting. Instead of having them extensively pursued, as they now are by most students, we would restrict them to persons of the above description; and for this obvious reason, that they who are designed for active life have no leisure to bestow upon any studies which are not actually necessary. Few men have powers of mind sufficiently strong to enable them to reach even a mediocrity in a versatility of pursuits: it were infinitely better that they should bend all the energies of their mind to such studies as are more immediately connected with the professions for which they are designed. It is now not at all uncommon to find men who are fine linguists, culpably ignorant in almost every particular appertaining to their professions. How much better were it, and how much more useful would they be if their acquirements were reversed.

We are placed in the world having barely sufficient time allotted us to prepare for our exit.—This preparation consists in such a course of conduct as shall render us most happy within ourselves and useful to others. Who will hesitate to decide which tends most to this purpose, *active benevolence* or *cloistered retirement?* We owe a duty to the world, and though I have known some who, when under the influence of literary pride, have regretted that they left the closet so early, yet have I never known any at the close of life, lament having been too disinterested in contributing to the comfort and reformation of others. I recollect having somewhere seen it remarked of a great and good man, whose name does not now occur to me, reproaching himself at the close of life for having read too much History at the consequent neglect of the Scriptures. Had his time been consumed in the studies which we are condemning, with how much greater propriety might he have feared to render an account of his stewardship!

But we shall perhaps be told that boys may acquire the dead languages at an age when they are incapable of learning any thing else. We are not so particularly prejudiced against the early study of the original languages, but we cannot however concede to this argument. If boys are capable of remembering Latin or Greek words, they surely would, with much more ease, remember those of their own language. Let them, then, under the direction of a preceptor, take a good native author and read in the same manner as they would a Latin one, looking out all the words which they do not understand. This method being pursued, the seemingly plausible objection, that they are incapable of receiving *ideas*, would soon be done away; for it will be recollected that it is through the medium of *words* that all ideas are taken into the mind. Having thus early become masters of their own language, they might, by the help of a preceptor, whose business it should be to familiarize such passages as were obscure, read elementary works both with pleasure and profit: and if we are not greatly mistaken, by such a course of study the mind would be early matured, and the student fitted to enter upon a course of active usefulness a number of years younger than by the present system of education.

We are perfectly aware of the force of long-established prejudice. Literary men pursue the same course of study because their fathers have done so before them, and a kind of classic pedantry prompts them to brand with ignorance every man who has not pursued the same course of study as themselves; but we confidently believe a change will be eventually effected. The envy which those learned disciples have long conceived at the talents and success of self-educated men, is almost exhausted in unavailing persecutions. The public begin to understand, that the abilities of the statesman are not to be estimated by his adroitness in Latin declensions or Greek conjugations. The tone of collegiate pride is lowering, because those men find their influence upon the decline.

What is perhaps still more calculated to hasten this change, is a growing custom to receive an *academic* instead of a collegiate course. Although the studies pursued should be precisely the same, yet this is calculated to diminish the pride of collegiate honours. Heretofore, an impression that public prejudice was in favour of a collegiate course, has induced many to struggle hard for a parchment which they supposed would ensure their immortality, but which of itself has been found little better than a raw sheep skin. I have little doubt that the sum of classic reading required in the public institutions will be gradually diminished, and more useful studies substituted.—How long it will be before colleges will be chartered without being required to embrace any of the dead languages in their course, would be difficult to determine; when such shall be the case, society will doubtless realize the benefit of the change.

ARATOR.

Flemish Husbandry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLOUGH BOY,

SIR,

Much as has been said in praise of English husbandry, it is a well known fact, that this vaunted system is surpassed in many countries which do not possess equal natural advantages. In Scotland, agriculture has progressed at least half a century beyond that of England, where the soil and climate is far more congenial to the productions of the earth than the "bleak mountains of Caledonia." But no where in the world is the contrast so marked as that between the Flemish and English mode of cultivation.

The average produce of a crop of wheat, in England, is 24 bushels per acre. In Flanders, it is 32 bushels. In England, the system of *fallows* almost universally prevails. In Flanders, it has been unknown from time immemorial; two crops, in many cases three, being uniformly raised annually upon the same field. The following comparative tables, as exhibited in "Vanderstraeten's sketch of the Flemish system," shew clearly and correctly its superiour advantages over that of England.

Produce of the Flemish farmer from one acre, for 12 years.		*Produce of the English farmer, according to the Norfolk course, for the same period.*	
Wheat, 32 bush. p. a.	4 crops	Wheat, 24 bush. p. a.	3 crops
Barley, 60 do. do.	4 do.	Barley, 32 do. do.	3 do.
Flax, hemp, coleseed, and potatoes,	4 do.	Turnips,	3 do.
Roots and vegetables for the food of cattle,	10 do.	Clover,	3 do.
In 12 years,	24 crops.	In 12 years,	12 crops.

This immense difference in favour of the produce of Flanders, does not arise, as might be supposed, from its possessing a better natural soil, or a milder climate, than England, but entirely from the different mode of cultivation pursued in these two countries. At no very distant period, the fields of Flanders, now so productive, were little else but loose sand and gravel, whereas the soil of England was always naturally fertile, and, in part, lies under a more southerly parallel than Flanders.

The rich, abundant, and healthy crops obtained by the Flemish farmers, may be traced to the following causes:

I. The abundance and judicious application of manure. II. Digging all the lands on their farms with the spade, every six or every three years. III. The complete extirpation of weeds and noxious roots. IV. Regular and repeated hoeing. V. A careful choice, and alternation, of grain and seeds for sowing. VI. An improved rotation of crops.

"The whole secret (observes Vanderstraeten) respecting the superiority of Flemish agriculture, consists in this: the farmers procure plenty of food for their cattle—food which, excepting clover, is raised from the same lands which have already yielded their crops of grain, &c. They keep the greatest possible number of cattle, feed them in the stables plentifully, and render their food palatable. They collect the greatest possible quantity of manure, of which they preserve the fertilizing salts by a suitable process of fermentation. They weed their grounds thoroughly and repeatedly. They totally extirpate noxious plants and roots, every six or every three years, by digging all the lands on their respective farms—an operation by which they revert to the surface a stratum of fresh soil, that for three or for six years has been absorbing the salts of manure as they filtrated to the bottom of the roots; a stratum of soil which has produced no crop during the same period. They, moreover, dress their grounds to the precise point of perfect pulverization. These are inestimable advantages, which cannot be obtained by any plough whatever: hence the drift of the Flemish adage—"Never to let the naked ground lie open to the sun in summer for more than three days."

"In truth, to say that there exists a vast province, in which the price of lands has been quadrupled within fifty years, and which is neither placed under a more favourable climate, nor enjoys a greater fertility of soil, than England; from which fallows in general have been banished from time immemorial; in which the greater part of the lands produce in 9 years at least 15 harvests, of which those of grain yield, one year with another, as high as 32 bushels of wheat per acre; those of barley, 60 bushels; and those of oats, 90 bushels; and where the borders of the fields are planted with trees, in such numbers, that by their sale the proprietors acquire, every 40 years, a sum of money equal to the soil; to say this, appears, to other than English readers, to repeat a tissue of fables.* The less informed attribute this uninterrupted succession of harvests to the inexhaustible fertility of the soil; but intelligent and well informed travellers attribute it, on the contrary, and with the best reason, to the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants, and to a highly improved mode of culture, of the details of which they are themselves ignorant, and which, beside, from their complication, and the great variety of the productions of the soil, require a profound study, of many years duration, to which few of them have either the inclination or the leisure to apply."

This correct, though "bird's eye" view, of Flemish husbandry, merits farther amplification, in order to furnish distinct data to the intelligent and enterprising agriculturist. My subsequent communications will be directed to that object.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. HOUSTON.

New-York, April 18, 1820.

* In Flanders, wheat yields 20; rye, 26; barley, 26; and oats, 40, for one. Wheat holds only the fifth rank in value in the harvests of Flanders. In England, wheat never yields more, on an average, than 10 or 11 for one; barley something less than 10 to 1; and oats only between 8 and 9 for one. In some highly ameliorated farms in the county of Suffolk, Arthur Young reports a produce of 36 bushels of wheat, and 64 bushels of barley, to the acre; and that in the county of Kent, soils of middling quality, equally ameliorated, yield per acre, 52 bushels of wheat, and the same quantity of barley. But in Flanders there are soils which yield much more than this—namely, 72 bushels of wheat, 120 of barley, 128 of beans, and 72 of coleseed. These, however, are extreme cases, which do not affect the general question of comparative growths; while, however, they shew that the amelioration of land, in any country, is calculated greatly to increase its productiveness.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

On the culture of the Sugar Maple.

This valuable tree seems to be equally well adapted for ornament and for profit. No tree, of the deciduous class, is more elegant in appearance, and but few grow more rapidly, or live to a greater length of years. Its shade is but little injurious to the growths of grain, and still less to those of grass. For fuel it is inferior to no wood whatever. It may be cultivated in mowing and pasture lands, probably as closely as at the rate of 20 trees on an acre, without any essential injury to the pasture, or growth of the meadow.—The quantity of sugar to be made yearly from the sap of the tree must however depend on its size, and on the rapidity of its growth. The quicker its growth the more sap may be extracted from it, because the alburnum (sap wood) is always in the greatest proportion where the tree is most flourishing.

The rapidity of the growth of young trees, when transplanted, depends very essentially on the manner of performing that operation. The greater the depth, and superficial extent, to which the ground is loosened, round where a young tree is to be set, the more rapid will be its growth when placed in this bed of loosened earth. Let one young tree, for instance, be set in a hole dug

only 18 inches in diameter, and a foot in depth, and let another be set in a hole dug 6 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, and the latter will, for a number of succeeding years, grow with more than double the rapidity of the former. In order, then, to give the young maples a rapid start, so as to have them soon fitted for affording considerable supplies of sap, let due attention be paid to this particular. Let the holes for the trees be dug, say, a foot in depth, and five in diameter, and then spade or loosen the ground at the bottoms to the depth of 8 or 10 inches more before the young trees are to be set in.

In addition to planting maples in grounds intended as permanent pastures, and mowing grounds, each side of the highway, leading through any farm, might be profitably occupied and adorned with these trees, set at the distance of about every two rods. Suppose also that the farm-house were placed in a spacious court yard, say of an acre in extent, and this planted with a suitable number of maples, could any thing confer more of an air of pleasantness and elegance to the mansion?

I shall not attempt any computation of the probable profits to be derived from this proposed improvement in rural affairs, but doubtless the gain would be very considerable. Every farmer might, in this way, stock his lands with a permanent growth that would afford him a plentiful supply of sugar, that would at times afford him additions of fuel, and that would eminently serve as an embellishment of his domain, and all these essential advantages would be derived without any essential diminution of the usual products of his lands.

It is probable that if the young trees be planted in the manner just mentioned, they would attain a size fit for tapping in about 15 years, after which they would probably afford yearly supplies of sap for more than a century, if tapped in the manner least calculated to injure them. This is to be performed, not by cutting large gashes in them with an axe, but by boring one or more holes in them, with a small augur, to the depth of about 3 inches, or at all events not beyond the extent of the sap wood. The holes should be made every year in different parts of the trees, sometimes higher and sometimes lower, and after the sap has ceased running for the season they should be filled with pieces of durable wood, drove in, in order that the wounds may be soon healed over by the subsequent growth of the trees.

J. N.

The Fruit Garden.

Mr. Southwick,

The art of inoculating or budding fruit trees, (although the simplest and easiest of all things) appears to be deemed a mystery by most of our farmers, and is too generally neglected, under a belief that it is a difficult or expensive operation. If the following short directions should prove the means of changing even one thorn bush into a pear or quince tree, I shall be fully paid for the trouble of scribbling them down.

In the month of August and fore part of September, cut from the tree you wish to increase some of the young wood of the last summer's growth, (the cuttings should be thrifty and healthy) cut the leaves off, leaving about half an inch of the foot stalk on the cutting; at the foot, and immediately above the foot stock, *lies the bud*; with a keen knife begin to cut half an inch above the bud, and bring out the knife a little below, taking about half the woody substance with it; then separate the bark from the wood, carefully observing that the bud be not injured in the operation. If the operation be properly performed, the bud will be separated from the wood, and remain unbroken and entire in the bark: this bark and bud is now to be speedily inserted into the tree you wish to change. Choose a smooth spot in some young and healthy branch, or sprout, and with a keen knife cut gently through the bark, about one inch in length, and a small cross cut near the upper end; separate the bark gently from the wood at this cross cut, being careful not to wound the bark or wood, and immediately insert the bud, laying it smooth and even under the bark of the tree; with a string of bass wood bark, or woollen yarn, tie it in so as to hold it close to the wood, being careful not to injure the bud nor foot stock—and the operation is done.—In two or three weeks after, the bud will have united to the wood, and the tyings should be loosened or taken away. The bud will remain dormant until the next spring. In April following, they should be examined, and if the buds then appear healthy and vigorous, the branch should be cut off immediately above the bud, and removed: in a few weeks this bud will take place of the old branch, and in two years produce fruit of the kind you wish.

By this simple operation, the ordinary sour peach tree, which is an incumberer of the ground, may be made to yield the delicious Rare Ripe, the Early Ann, or other favourite peach; or may be converted into a plum tree; and the ordinary *wild plum tree* may be made to yield the richest and most delicious of our cultivated plums and peaches; our thorn bushes may be made to yield the rich and luscious pear; and our crab apple stocks be loaded with the finest varieties of our cultivated apples and cherries; apricots and nectarines are equally susceptible of improvement by the same easy means; nay, our wild gooseberry bushes may be converted into the best varieties, and our native grape made to yield an elegant desert fruit.

All which I know by

EXPERIENCE.

Middlesex, Ontario co. April, 1820.

SELECTIONS.

Blight, Mildew, &c.

Communication to the Board of Agriculture, (London,) Vol. 4, p. 399.

A short account of the disease in corn, called by the farmers, blight, the mildew and the rust, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K. B. P. R. S.

Botanists have long known that the blight in corn is occasioned by the growth of a minute parasitic fungus, or mushroom on the leaves, stems, and glumes of the living plant.

Felice Fontana published, in the year 1767, an elaborate account of this mischievous weed, with microscopic figures, which give a tolerable idea of its form. More modern botanists have given figures both of corn and grass affected by it, but have not used high magnifying powers in their remarks.

Agriculturists do not appear to have paid on this head sufficient attention to the discoveries of their fellow labourers in the field of nature; for, though scarce any English writer of note on the subject of rural economy, has failed to state his opinion of the origin of the evil, no one has yet attributed it to the real cause, unless Mr. Kirby's excellent papers on some diseases of corn, published in the transactions of the Linnæn Society, are considered as agricultural essays.

On this account it has been deemed expedient to offer to the consideration of farmers, engravings of this destructive plant, made from the drawings of the accurate and ingenious Mr. Bauer, botanical painter to his majesty, accompanied with his explanation; from whence it is presumed an attentive reader will be able to form a correct idea of the facts intended to be represented, and a just opinion whether or not they are as is presumed to be, correct and satisfactory.

In order, however, to render Mr. Bauer's explanation more easy to be understood, it is necessary to premise that the striped appearance of the surface of a straw which may be seen by a common magnifying glass, is caused by alternate longitudinal partitions of the bark, the one imperforate, and the other furnished by one or two rows of pores or mouths, shut in dry, open in wet weather, and well calculated to imbibe fluid, whenever the straw is damp.

By these pores which exist on the leaves and glumes, it is believed that the seeds of the fungus gain admission, and at the bottom of the hollows to which they lead, (see plate, fig. 12,) they germinate, and push their minute roots through no doubt (though these have not yet been traced) into the cellular texture beyond the bark where they draw their nourishment by intercepting the sap that was intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain: the corn of course becomes shrivelled in proportion as the fungi are more or less numerous on the plant, and as the kernel only is abstracted from the grain, while the cortical part remains undiminished; the proportion of flour to bran in blighted corn is always reduced in the same degree as the corn is made light. It seems probable that the leaf is first infected in the spring, or early in the summer, before the corn shoots up into straw, and that the fungus then is of an orange colour; after the straw has become yellow, the fungus assumes a deep chocolate brown. Each individual is so small that every pore on a straw will produce from 20 to 40 fungi, as may be seen in the plates, and every one of them will no doubt produce an 100 seeds; if, then, one of these seeds tillows out into the number of plants that appear at the bottom in the plate, fig. 1, 2, how incalculably large must the increase be; a few diseased plants over a field must very speedily infect a whole neighborhood; for the seeds of fungi are not much heavier than air, as every one who has trod upon a ripe puff-ball must have observed, by seeing the dust, among which is its seeds, rise up and float on before him. How long it is before this fungus arrives at puberty, and scatters its seeds in the

wind, can only be guessed at by analogy with others; probably the period of a generation is short, possibly not more than a week in a hot season; if so, how frequently in the latter end of summer must the air be loaded as it were with the animated dust, ready, whenever a gentle breeze, accompanied with humidity, shall give the signal, to intrude itself into thousands of acres of corn. Providence, however, careful of the creatures it has created, has benevolently provided against the too extensive multiplication of any species of being; were it otherwise, the minute plants, and the animals against which man has the fewest means of defence, would increase to an inordinate extent. This, however, can in no case happen, unless many predisposing causes afford their combined assistance.

But for this wise and benificent provision, the plague of slugs, the plague of mice, the plague of grubs, wire-worms, chafens, and many other creatures, whose powers of multiplying are as countless as the sand of the sea, would long before this time have driven mankind, and all the large animals from the surface of the earth.

It would be presumptuous to offer any remedy for a malady the progress of which is so little understood; conjectures, however, founded upon the origin, here assigned to it, may be hazarded without offence.

It is believed to begin early in the spring, and first to appear upon the leaves of the wheat in the form of rust or orange coloured powder: at that season the fungus will in all probability, require as many weeks for its progress from infancy to puberty, as it does during the heats of autumn; but a very few plants of wheat thus infected, are quite sufficient if the fungus is permitted to ripen its seed, to spread the malady over the whole field, or indeed, over a whole parish.

The chocolate coloured blight is little observed till the corn is approaching very nearly to ripeness; it appears then in the field in spots, which increase very rapidly in size, and are in calm weather sowewhat circular, as if the disease took its origin from a central position. May it not happen that the fungus is brought into the field in a few stalks of infected straw, uncorrupted among the mass of dung, laid in the ground at the time of sowing.

It must be confessed, however, that the *clover lays*, on which no dung from the yard was used, were as much affected last autumn as the manured crops. The immense multiplication of the disease last season seems, however, to account for this, as the air was no doubt frequently changed with seed for miles together, and deposited indiscriminately on all sorts of crops.

It cannot, however, be an expensive precaution to search diligently in the spring for young plants of wheat infected with the disease, and carefully to extirpate them, as well as all grasses (for several are subject to this or a similar malady) which have the appearance of orange-coloured or black stripes on their leaves, or on their straw; and if experience shall prove that uncorrupted straw can carry the disease with it into the field, it will cost the farmer but little precaution to prevent any mixture of fresh straw from being carried out with his rotten dung to he wheat field.

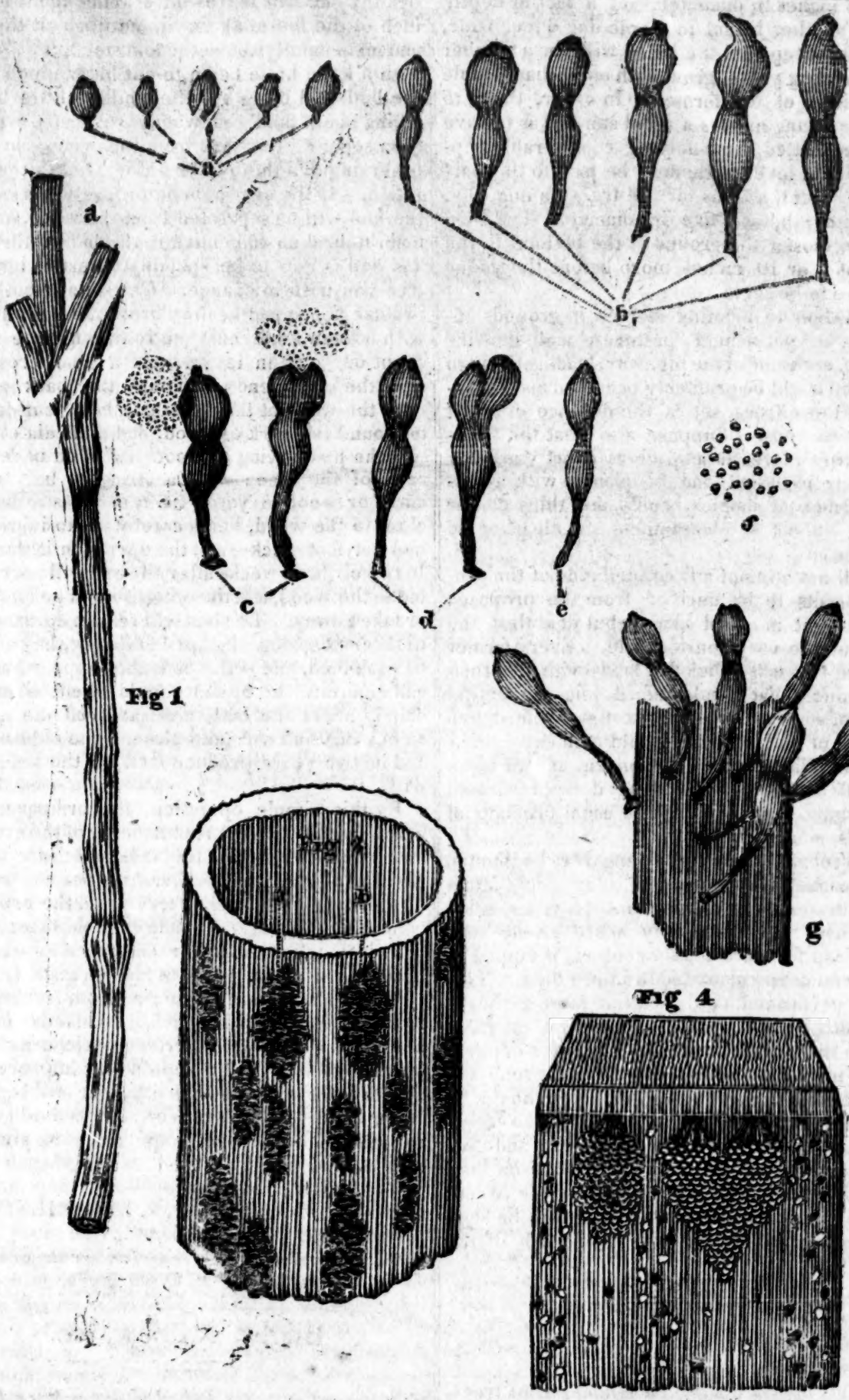

Fig 1

Fig 4

"Fig. 1. A piece of the infected wheat straw, natural size, at *a*; the leaf sheaf broken and removed to show the straw which is not infected under it.

"Fig. 2. A highly magnified representation of the parasitic plant which insects the wheat: *a* in a young state; *b* full grown; *c* are two plants bursting and shedding their seeds when under water, in the microscope; *d* two plants burst in a dry state; *e* seems to be abortive; *f* seeds in a dry state; *g* a small part of the bottom of a pore with some of the parasitic fungi growing in it.

"Fig. 3. A part of the straw of fig. 1, magnified.

"Fig. 4. A part of fig. 3 at *a b* more magnified."

Some of the figures are omitted, but sufficient is delineated to elucidate the phenomenon.

Agricultural Chemistry.

No. XXXVII.

BY HUMPHREY DAVY.

Further remarks on animal manures.

[256] Manures from animal substances, in general, require no *chemical* preparation to fit them for the soil. The great object of the farmer is to blend them with earthy constituents in a proper state of division, and to prevent their too rapid decomposition.

The entire parts of the muscles of land animals are not commonly used as manure, though there are many cases in which such an application might be easily made. Horses, dogs, sheep, deer, and other quadrupeds that have died accidentally or of disease, after the skins are separated, are often suffered to remain exposed to the air or immersed in water, till they are destroyed by birds or beasts of prey, or entirely decomposed; and in this case most of their organized matter is lost for the land in which they lie, and a considerable portion of it employed in giving out noxious gasses to the atmosphere.

By covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months; their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matters, so as to render it an excellent manure: and by mixing a little fresh quicklime with it at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great measure destroyed; and it might be applied in the same way as any other manure to crops.

Fish forms a powerful manure in whatever state it is applied; but it cannot be ploughed in too fresh, though the quantity should be limited.

[257] Mr. Young records an experiment, in which herrings spread over a field and ploughed in for wheat, produced so rank a crop, that it was entirely laid before harvest.

The refuse pilchards in Cornwall are used throughout the county as a manure with excellent effects. They are usually mixed with sand or soil, and sometimes with sea-weed, to prevent them from raising too luxuriant a crop. The effects are perceived for several years.

In the fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, the little fish called sticklebacks, are caught in the shallow waters in such quantities, that they form a great article of manure in the land bordering on the fens.

It is easy to explain the operation of fish as a manure. The skin is principally gelatine: which from its slight state of cohesion is readily soluble in water: fat or oil is always found in fishes, either under the skin, or in some of the viscera; and their fibrous matter contains all the essential elements of vegetable substances.

Amongst oily substances, *graves* and *blubber* are employed as manure. They are both most use ful when mixed with soil, so as to expose a large surface to the air, the oxygene of which produces soluble matter from them. Lord Somerville used blubber with great success at his farm in Surrey. It was made into a heap with soil, and retained its powers of fertilizing for several successive years.

The carbon and hydrogene abounding in oily substances fully account for their effects; and

[259] their durability is explained from the gradual manner in which they change by the action of air and water.

Bones are much used as a manure in the neighborhood of London. After being broken and boiled for grease, they are sold to the farmer. The more divided they are, the more powerful are their effects. The expense of grinding them in a mill would probably be repaid by the increase of their fertilizing powers; and in the state of powder they might be used in the drill husbandry, and delivered with the seed in the same manner as rape cake.

Bone dust, and bone shavings, the refuse of the turning manufacture, may be advantageously employed in the same way.

The basis of bone is constituted by earthy salts, principally phosphate of lime, with some carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia; the easily decomposable substances in bone are fat, gelatine and cartilage, which seems of the same nature as coagulated albumen.

According to the analysis of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, ox bones are composed

Of decomposable animal matter	51
phosphate of lime - - -	37.7
carbonate of lime - - -	10
phosphate of magnesia - -	1.3
	100

[259] M. Merat Guillot has given the following estimate of the composition of the bones of different animals.

	Phosphate of lime.	Carbonate of lime.
Bone of Calf,	54	
Horse,	67.5	1.25
Sheep,	70	5
Elk,	90	1
Hog,	52	1
Hare,	85	1
Pullet,	72	1.5
Pike,	64	1
Carp,	45	5
Horses' teeth,	85.5	25
Ivory,	64	1
Hartshorn,	27	1

The remaining parts of the 100 must be considered as decomposable animal matter.

Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone, as it contains a larger quantity of decomposable animal matter. From 500 grains of ox-horn Mr. Hatchett obtained only 1-5 grains of earthy residuum, and not quite half of this was phosphate of lime. The shaving or turnings of horn form an excellent manure, though they are not sufficiently abundant to be in common use. The animal matter in them seems to be of the nature of coagulated albumen, and it is slowly rendered soluble by the action of water. The earthy matter in horn and still more that in bones, prevents the too rapid decomposition of the animal matter, and renders it very durable in its effects.

Hair, *woollen rags* and *feathers* are all analagous in composition, and principally consist of a substance similar to albumen, united to gelatine. This is shewn by the ingenious researches of Mr. Hatchett. The theory of their operation is similar to that of bone and horn shavings.

The *refuse* of the different manufactures of *skin* and *leather* form very useful manures; such

[260] as the shavings of the currier, furriers' clippings, and the offals of the tan-yard and of the glue-maker. The gelatine contained in every kind of skin is in a state fitted for its gradual solution or decomposition; and when buried in the soil it lasts for a considerable time, and constantly affords a supply of nutritive matter to the plants in its neighbourhood.

Blood contains certain quantities of all the principles found in other animal substanecs, and is consequently a very good manure. It has been already stated that it contains fibrine; it likewise contains albumen: the red particles in it, which have been supposed by many foreign chemists to have been coloured by iron in a particular state of combination with oxygene and acid matter, Mr. Brande considers as formed by a peculiar animal substance, containing very little iron.

The scum taken from the boilers of the sugar bakers, and which is used as manure, principally consists of bullocks blood, which has been employed for the purpose of separating the impurities of common brown sugar, by means of the coagulation of its albuminous matter by the heat of the boiler.

Of coralines.

The different species of *corals*, *coralines*, and *sponges*, must be considered as substances of animal origin. From the analysis of Mr. Hatchett, it appears that all these substances contaiu considerable quantities of a matter analagous to coagulated albumen; the sponges afford likewise gelatine.

According to Merat Guillot, white coral contains equal parts of animal matter and carbonate

[261] of lime: red coral, 46.5 of animal matter, and 53.5 of carbonate of lime; articulated coraline, 51 of animal matter, and 49 of carbonate of lime.

These substances are, I believe, never used as manure in this country, except in cases when they are accidentally mixed with sea-weed; but it is probable that the coralines might be advantageously employed, as they are found in considerable quantity on the rocks, and bottoms of the rocky pools on many parts of our coast, where the land gradually declines towards the sea; and they might be detached by hoes, and collected without much trouble.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for November, 1819.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Werner's Geognosy.—The splendid geographical dreams of Buffon, the ingenious speculations of Hutton, and the wild and not unpoetical mineralogical fancies of the Germans, induced many enthusiasts to search for proofs of these fascinating reveries, in the mountains and rocks of different lands. Some facts were in this way collected, but still geology could not be said to exist as an independent branch of natural history. It was first elevated to this rank by the investigations of Saussure and Werner.—The discoveries of Saussure were numerous and important; and those of Werner not less so. Werner founded the first system of geognosy, and by its publication paved the way for all the remarkable discoveries and views which have since been made in Geology. The first English account of this system, was that published in Edinburgh in the year 1808, and since that period, others have appeared from the pens of those distinguished philosophers, Thomson and Murray. We have just learned that Daubuisson, a celebrated pupil of Werner, has in the press, a work on Werner's Geognosy, in two volumes octavo, of which we are entitled to form high expectations.

Theories of the Earth.—It is now a general

complaint with amateur mineralogists, that since the demolition of the theory of Hutton, and the abandonment of the Neptunian views of De Luc, geology has become dull and uninteresting. It may be mentioned, for the information of those fireside speculators, that things are not in so bad a state, for only a few days ago we received three volumes octavo, of a new theory of the earth, by Brieslac an Italian, which will serve for a time as a *tub to the whale.*

Dr. Barclay on Animal Life.—Dr. Barclay, we understand, has in the press a very learned and curious work, on the phenomena and laws of animal life. It will, we trust, clear away the vast load of rubbish with which this beautiful subject is at present encumbered.—It is a remarkable circumstance, that although the phenomena and laws of the living system are very obvious and distinctly marked by nature, that physiologists, in their absurd anxiety to appear mysterious and profound, have abandoned their own fascinating field of inquiry, to roam in the unsatisfactory wilds of metaphysical speculation.

Geology.—Professor Jameson, in opposition to those mineralogists who assert the mechanical, and deny the chemical formation of quartz rock and red sand-stone, has brought forward several proofs in favour of the latter. principally from the fact of granite, universally acknowledged to be of chemical formation, having been found in repeated instances embedded both in sand-stone and quartz rock, where all must have been simultaneously and chemically formed.—This is at variance both with the Neptunian and Plutonian theories; and he further urges, that granite is not confined to one particular species of rock, but occurs in several, being not of earlier formation than all other rocks, nor of newer formation than most others, but very often a contemporaneous crystallization with the rock in which it is situaed.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

Skull of King Robert the Bruce.—A few days ago, in the church of Dunfermline, the grave of the celebrated warrior King Robert the Bruce was opened, in presence of a numerous assemblage of men of rank and science. The skull, and various parts of the skeleton, where in a state of preservation: Now that the opinions of Gall and Spurzheim are not passed over as mere pieces of quackery, the curiosity of anatomists, and even of the public in general, was excited by this invaluable opportunity of inspecting and examining such a skull as that of Robert the Bruce. We are told, that several of the propensities of this great man, were strongly expressed in the eminences of the skull—in particular, that the organ of *combativeness* was the most prominent of the whole.

Brewster's Optical Mineralogy.— Dr. Brewster has ascertained that every mineral species has distinct and beautifully marked optical characters. This new mode of determining minerals, which is one of the most valuable discoveries made by this distinguished philosopher, will, we understand, form a prominent feature in the work on crystallography, now preparing for publication in Edinburgh.

Perpetual light of Adalia.—On the eastern coast of Lycia and the western shore of the Gulf of Adalia, a flame called *yanar* is seen to issue from an opening, about three feet in diameter, in the side of a mountain, and in shape resembling the month of an oven. Captain Beaufort of the royal navy, when surveying this part of the coast of Karamania, visited the spot. This mountain, like that of Cuchivano, was calcareous, being composed of crumbling serpentine rock, with loose blocks of limestone; there was not the least appearance of volcanic production; no tremor of the earth, no noises; neither stones, norsmoke, nor noxious vapours were emitted from the cavity, but a brilliant and perpetual flame issued forth, of an intense heat, and said to be inextinguishable by water; the remains of the walls, which had formerly been built near the spot, were scarcely discoloured; and trees, brushwood, and weeds, grew close to this little crater, if so it might be called.

Chemical Experiments on Mount Vesuvius.—A very singular experiment, or rather result, has lately been announced, as obtained by M. Gimbernath, a learned Spaniard, who is now counsellor of the king of Bavaria. Having ascended the summit of Vesuvius, Dec. 4, 1818, he placed on one of the *fumarole* (clefts or crevices of the crater, whence smoke constantly issues) an apparatus for condensing the vapour. By this means he obtained a somewhat considerable quantity of clear distilled water, which tasted of fat or grease, and smelt strongly of burnt animal substances. The chemical tests to which this liquid was subjected, showed clearly that it contained neither sulphuric acid, nor any free acid.—M. Gimbernath is of opinion that it is saturated with a matter partaking of the nature of animal matter.

Enormous Bird.—Mr. Henderson has discovered, in New-Siberia, the claws of a bird measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuts assured him, they had frequently, in their hunting excursions, met with skeletons, and even feathers, of this bird, the quills of which were large enough to admit a man's arm. This is a fact in support of the tradition, that the earth was formerly inhabited by giants, for men, not exceeding ourselves in stature, would have been helpless against birds of prey of this magnitude. Captain Cook mentions having seen a monstrous bird's nest in New-Holland, on a low sandy island, in Endeavour River, with trees upon it, and an incredible number of sea fowl; he found an eagle's nest with young ones, which he killed, and the nest of some other bird, of a most enormous size; it was built with large sticks upon the ground, and was no less than six and twenty feet in circumference, and two feet eight inches high.

Worm in a Horse's Eye.—Dr. William Scott, of Madras, has extracted a worm from the aqueous humour of a horse's eye, to which he gave the name of *Ascaris pellucidus.*

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1820.

Our worthy friend DAVID THOMAS, President of the Cayuga county Agricultural Society, has our thanks for the important articles he was pleased to transmit us on the culture of Hemp and Flax. They shall receive due attention.

Several other correspondents may be assured of our grateful estimation of their favours, now on file, and which shall not be neglected, though necessarily delayed.

In a former number of *The Plough Boy*, we noticed the Memoir on the subject of the Wheat and Flour of this state, recently published by the Agricultural Society of the city of New-York.—In this paper we give an extract from the Appendix to that Memoir, being a communication to the Board of Agriculture of Great-Britain, on the subject of the disease in wheat called the blight, &c. We intended to have published the whole Memoir, in regular series, but finding that the wooden plate, representing the rise and progress of the disorder, began to warp by keeping, we were obliged to anticipate that part of the Memoir to which the plate refers. We shall, however, publish the whole as soon as convenient; and the growers of wheat, as well as the dealers in that staple of our country, may be assured, they will find it worthy of their most serious consideration.

Burden's Plough.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLOUGH BOY.

SIR,

In a late number of *The Plough Boy*, I observed an account of *Burden's Plough*, in a letter from Dr. COVENTRY, and would be obliged to any person to point out the difference between it and *Wilkie's Scotch Plough*. The plate which shews the land side is exactly Wilkie's. I am told that the mould board is of wood; of course it is inferior to Wilkie's, which is of cast iron.

I have had Wilkie's iron, and wooden Ploughs. They are good Ploughs, but expensive ones to the farmer. If Burden bas made any improvement on them, he should be entitled to the credit; but has not certainly the merit of introducing them into this country, as they have been manufactured by almost every Scotch ploughwright who came over for several years past.

From the publication in *The Plough Boy*, I have had many applications for *Burden's Plough*, and have represented it as the same as *Wilkie's* improvement on Small's Plough. If I am mistaken should be glad to be informed of it.

Yours, &c. R. N. H.

Horticultural.

Mr. SOUTHWICK,

The cellery plant is one of the most valuable in our gardens, inasmuch as it is capable of being preserved through the winter, and made to supply our tables with a delicate sallad, at a season when no other can be procured.

The seed should be fresh, of the last year's growth; a seed bed should be prepared early in April or May, and the seed sown, if convenient, in a shady border, not too much exposed to the sun: in June the plants will be fit to set; then prepare a piece of ground by digging trenches from 10 to 12 inches deep; fill these half full of good manure, and cover the same with earth, one or two inches. Your ground thus prepared, avail yourself of the first moist or rainy season to set your plants in these trenches, about 8 inches distant; they will require some attention weekly, to earth them up as they grow, by hauling in the mole which was thrown out in trenching the ground; they should be always kept well earthed up, to within an inch or two of the top, until they are 2 feet above the level of the ground. In October or November these plants will be perfectly grown and blanched, and should then be raised, trimmed, and laid in a box, covered from the air with earth or sand, and removed into a cellar. They will furnish all winter an elegant sallad, and may be kept till May following.

EXPERIENCE.

Middlesex, Ontario co. April, 1820.

The Fruitery.

The months of April and May are a precious season to the farmer; a few hours work judiciously applied at this season, will in a short time double the value of your garden, nursery and orchards. *By ingrafting*, your meanest fruit trees, and nursery stocks, may be changed into the very choicest varieties of the apple or pear, and your profits and pleasures increased an hundred fold. The operation is very simple and easy:—"Take cuttings from the tree you wish to increase; these should be young and healthy wood, of the last year's growth—cut them into grafts about 6 inches long—with a sharp knife, cut the lower end of each, on one side, with a slope to a point, and it is ready for inserting; with a strong knife or saw cut off the limb or stock you wish to change—pare the cut smooth and even—and from the top make a cut downward one inch long through the bark, then raise the bark gently on each side and put in the lower end of the graft, the cut or flat side next the wood, tie it in firm, ard with some well-worked clay, cover the wound, with a rag and string secure the clay to its place, and the operation is done. By this easy and cheap operation, the value of our orchards, nurseries and fruiteries may be increased almost without trouble or expense.

EXPERIENCE.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Mr. SOUTHWICK,

If you think the following worth publishing, you will do a favour by giving it a place, in your very useful paper. After reading the *Plough*

Boy, last evening, and having retired to rest, I fell into the following reverie.—I fancied I was seated in a lonely desert, where nothing but gloomy forests, and howling beasts, encircled me.—After musing awhile upon the awful scenery of the place, I beheld, through the thick foliage, a majestic form approaching me. It seemed a female ; her white robe flowed loose at her feet, The soft breeze of night gently waved her graceful tresses and received a fragrant tribute from the garlands that entwined her temples, she appeared in all the elegance of rural simplicity, and her countenance shone lovely as the sun after a summer shower. At her approach all nature seemed to smile, flowers sprung up at her feet, the rude forest became a delightful landscape. And the savage beasts of the desert crouched before her in humble adoration. She waved her hand, and farm houses, villages and cities, rose like magic to my view ; in short I was transported to a new world teeming with the rich verdure of spring. At length she spoke, while her voice thrilled my every nerve with pleasure, and gave fresh animation to all around me. My son she said, these are the works of my hand ; my name is AGRICULTURE. I clothe the barren sand with verdure, I fill the heart of the peasant with joy, I raise states to happiness and independance, and crown all who sacrifice at my altars with richness and honours.

Here she paused and the sound of music burst upon my ears. It was the voices of a large train of swains and virgins chanting the praises of the Goddess. I turned for a momont to reflect upon the romantic scene, and while I admired the pleasant prospect, the grandeur of the Goddess, and the happiness of her votaries, I was insensibly folded in the arms of Morpheus. X.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

A Post-Office by the name of *New-Woodstock*, has been established in the Village formerly known as Woodstock Settlement, in the south part of the town of Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y. on the Hamilton and Skeneatales Turnpike. G. EAGER, Jr. *P. M.*

New-Woodstock, April 12, 1820.

Weekly Summary.

In congress, the committee of ways and means, after detailing, at very considerable length, the present and probable future state of our finances, conclude with offering a resolution—"That the president of the United States be requested to cause such a plan to be prepared as will enable congress, at its next session, to make such reductions in the various branches of expenditures as may be required by the state of the finances and the public good." A bill is before congress, which there seems no doubt will pass, for altering the mode of disposing of the United States' lands, putting them at a reduced price, and for cash payments. It seems that the amount now due government for lands sold is about 12,000,000 dollars, and that the amount is increasing very rapidly.

By the supply bill for the present year, as it has passed in congress, the following appropriations are made: for fortifications, $300,000; for the pay of the army, 1,136,000; for subsistence of the army, 824,000; clothing, 300,000, this is to be of American manufacture; for quarter-master's department, 450,000; medical and hospital, 42,000; contingencies, 40,000; forage, 27,000; bounties for soldiers, quartering them, &c 55,000; for national armories, 375,000; current expense of the ordnance department, 100,000; completion of arsenals, one at Augusta, one at Baton Rouge, and one at Watertown, near Boston, 58,000; for the West-Point establishment, about 40,000; for purchase of ammunition, &c. 53,000: for invalid pensioners, about 426,000; for half pay of widows and orphans, 100,000; for expenses of the Indian department, 200,000; surveying and making boundary lines of Indian cessions, 15,000; for revolutionary pensioners, 2,760,000! for other little expenses, about 12,000 more.

Congress have made provision, by law, for the wife and children of John Heaps, the mail carrier, who was lately murdered by Hutton and Holl, near Baltimore—also for colonel Matthew Lyon, for what he formerly suffered under the sedition law.

From congress it appears that the new tariff, and the bankrupt bill, will probably lie over to the next session

The steam-ship Robert Fulton, lately built at New-York, and intended as a packet between that place and New-Orleans, lately made a display of the speed with which she can move through the waters, before leaving the former city--this, it appears, was at the rate of about 9 miles an hour, without the aid of wind or sails.

On the 7th inst. a saw mill was consumed in Paris, Oneida co. in this state, and the sawyer was consumed in it. It is supposed he had laid down to sleep, and that the mill took fire during the time.

Of the remainder of the crew of the ship Ho-ratio, mentioned in our last to have struck on Cape Hatteras shoal, it appears that all have got to land except the captain, who determined to identify his fate with that of the vessel.

On the 19th inst. the theatre at Washington was destroyed by fire.

The small pox has made its appearance at Burlington, Middlebury, Colchester, and Georgia, in the state of Vermont.

About the 12th inst. the bridge over the Con-necticut river, at Northfield, Vt. fell, and a Mr. Newel, who was passing at the time, with his team, was killed by the fall.

At the late town meeting in Springfield, Mass. a vote was unanimously passed, "that the selectmen be required to *post up*, according to law, *common drunkards* and *tiplers*, and that they be requested generally to execute the laws respecting licensed houses and shops, and also respecting the immoderate use of liquors."

On the 23d ult. a lad of the name of Charles Lovelace, living with his uncle, in Brookfield, Ct. shot himself, by discharging the contents of a musket through his body: this was in an upper room of the house; and when the report of the gun gave the alarm, and brought those below to the place the deed was perpetrated, he was found in a state that indicated his speedy dissolution. On being asked whether he was not sorry for the step he had taken, he replied, "Good God, no! for I am tired of life." He soon afterwards expired.

On the night of the 8th inst. the mail from Lancaster to Harrisburgh was opened, and the letter bag taken out, and on the 11th it was found, with its remaining contents, secreted in a lot adjoining the post-office in Elizabethtown, many of the letters being opened and destroyed. Suspicion has fallen on Michael Coble, the son of the post-master there, and he has accordingly been committed.

On the 26th ult. Mr. John Wisner, of Williston, Pa. having frequently lost money and other articles out of his writing desk, contrived to fix a loaded pistol in it in such way that it should discharge on the desk being opened. He however fell the victim of his own improper contrivance. Being afterwards in the act of uncocking the pistol, his finger slipped from the trigger, and he received the contents of the piece in a vital part of his body, which soon terminated his existence.

In March last, an alligator, supposed to be 33 years old, was killed in the vicinity of Newbern, N. C. He was discovered asleep, which afforded a chance for inflicting the punishment due for his numerous crimes; as it seems he had been the murderer of many dogs, calves, swine, lambs, &c. in that neighbourhood. In his skin were found more than 100 musket balls and buckshot, and in his maw a racoon, and two light wood knots. He was 12 feet long, and weighed about 900 lbs. He is to be preserved in the museum of that state.

The Nashville Clarion, of the 25th ult. gives a gloomy picture of the present state of Tennessee. "In most of the counties petitions are in circulation praying the governor immediately to convene the legislature, and that but one opinion is expressed as to the necessity of the measure." The difficulty experienced is the extreme scarcity of money, and the ruin that awaits many, that are solvent, if pressed to the immediate payment of their debts.

From Alabama it appears that about the 15th ult. the Mobile rose 50 feet above its usual height, and did great damage, in destroying the young growths of cotton, &c.

FOREIGN.

Important from Spain.—**A revolution has been** effected there without blood, by which the constitution of 1812, which restored the Cortes to its original powers, has been proclaimed as accepted by the weak, despotic monarch who formerly rejected it. It appears, indeed, that he found himself in danger of losing the sceptre, unless he yielded to the voice of his people; and accordingly, on the seventh ultimo, addressed to his secretaries of state his royal decree as follows: "To avoid the delay which might arise from the doubts entertained by the council, in execution of my decree of yesterday, for the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and being the general will of the people, I have decided to swear to the constitution proclaimed by the general and extraordinary Cortes, in the year 1812. Do you hold it as understood, and do you make immediate publication of this. Signed by my royal hand—FERDINAND."

From Madrid it appears that the news of this measure had been joyfully received by the people, as well as the soldiers, and that the cries of *viva la constitution* resounded throughout the streets of that city. This may be an auspicious event for Spain. What bearing it may have on the patriot cause is yet to be seen.

It appears that the cause of the revolutionists had become very popular in Spain before Ferdinand thought proper to proclaim the constitution. The cities of Saragossa, Carthagenia, and Catalonia, had proclaimed it before it was proclaimed at Madrid. The firmness and moderation with which this great object has been effected is much to the credit of the intelligence and character of the Spanish people.

Of the state of affairs of the patriots of the re-public of *Columbia*, a letter, received at New-York, from a respectable correspondent at St. Thomas, states, in substance, that general Bolivar had retreated into the interior of the country, apparently with the view to induce Morillo to follow him, which retreat, however, had not the desired effect, as the Spanish general seemed to prefer remaining in a position from whence he could withdraw his army from the country when necessary; that his army is reduced to about 5,000; that the army under the command of Bolivar is composed of more than three times this number, but is destitute, to a considerable extent, of the essential weapons of warfare, muskets, of which, however, a supply was expected soon to arrive; and that on this account particularly he had delayed making his attack on the city of Caraccas. Bolivar seems to be esteemed as the WASHINGTON of that country, and seems to possess much of the sagacity and caution of our illustrious chieftain. Morillo appears to be a general of very considerable talents, but, reduced as he is, it is confidently believed he cannot long remain in that country without assistance from Spain. The letter also states, that news had reached St. Thomas that Morillo had most probably been killed in an engagement near Caraccas, as the people of that city were in mourning for the loss of some distinguished personage, whose name it seems was not publicly announced. Such is the information derived from this source up to the 18th ult. but as the letter was delayed being forwarded till the 28th, farther particulars are added, of the news having been received there of what was going on in Spain; of 8,000 stands of arms having been received for the army of Bolivar, but that 50,000 more were wanted to put arms into the hands of the people in certain districts of the country; that Bolivar had commenced his operations, the plans of which (as they ought to be) were merely known to himself, but that confident expectations were formed that he would soon be enabled to drive the remains of the royal army from the shores of the republic; that Dr. Zea, a vice-president of the republic, was deputed on a mission, first to this country, thence to England and France, and thence to Rome, on a special mission to the Pope. It appears also that Dr. Zea had addressed a manifest to the people of the republic, of which the writer speaks highly, in point of elocution, sublimity, and noble sentiments, feelingly addressed to the citizens of that rising empire.

A society in England lately employed an agent to explore the interior of Africa, and amongst other objects, one was to ascertain the existence and scite of the *petrified city*, supposed to exist in that country. The information principally relied on by the society is said to be from a Tripolitan ambassador, who was at the British court in 1747. He was informed by an African traveller, on whom he could rely, that at the distance of about 17 days (caravan) journey, southeasterly from Tripoli, the city in question was to be found; that the houses forming this city, the inhabitants, animals, &c. were all existing in a state of petrifaction, exhibiting the appearance that this wonderful metamorphosis had been, as it were, instantaneously effected! What is recorded in 19 Genesis, is supposed to relate to this matter. The agent employed in this research, it appears, was Mr. Ritchie, who is mentioned, in our last, to have died, about 400 miles southeasterly of Tripoli.

From London, of the date of March 8, it ap-pears that great preparations were making particularly by the government party, for the approaching election; and that every appearance indicated the triumph of that party, as usual.

From France it appears, that the late assassi-nation of the duke de Berri has given additional strength to the government party, or at least has enabled them to procure the enactment of laws calculated to draw the cords of government with a stronger hand. Other accounts induce a belief that in much of the population of that country there is secret discontent at the present order of things—smouldering fires that may soon break out into open flame.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, from the New-York General Price Current, and Public Sales Report.

	Per	From D.	C.	To D.	C.	Remarks
ASHES, Pot	ton	105				Dull.
—— Pearl		105				"
BEEF, Mess	bbl	10				
—— Prime		8		8	25	
—— Cargo		6	25			
BUTTER, first quality	lb		12			
—— for exportation			9			
CANDLES, mould			18		19	
—— Dipped			17			
—— Sperm.			44		45	
—— Wax			60			
CHEESE, American			6		7	
CHOCOLATE, New-York			18		25	
—— Boston, No. 1.			18		25	
—— Albany			20		25	
DOMESTIC GOODS,						
—— White shirting	yard		14		18	
—— Brown do			12		13	
—— 3-4 checks			16		18	
—— 7-8 do			21		22	
—— 4-4 do			24		27	
—— Stripes			16		18	
—— Plaids			16		20	
—— Bed-ticks			28		36	
—— Chambrays			14		15	
FEATHERS	lb		56		68	
FISH, Dry Cod	cwt	2	50	2	87	
—— scale		2				
—— Pickled Cod	bbl	3	50	4		
—— scale		2				
—— Salmon		15				
—— Fall mackrel No. 1		7	25	8		
—— —— No.		5	50	6		
—— —— No. 3		4	50	5		
—— Southern shad No. 1		5	50	6		
—— Connecticut mess shad		10	50	11		
—— Herrings		2	50	3		
FLAX	lb		16		18	
FLAX-SEED, clean	cask	13		13	50	
—— rough		12		13		
FLOUR & GRAIN						
—— New-York superfine	bbl.	4	75			
—— Philadelphia		5	37			
—— Baltimore		5	37			
—— Richmond		5	25			
—— Middlings, fine		3	75			
—— Rye flour		2	87			
—— Indian meal		3		3	25	
—— —— in hogsheads	800	15	50	17		
—— Wheat, North River	bus.		94			
—— —— Southern, new		1	03			
—— Barley			65		68	
—— Oats			32		34	
GLASS, Amer. 7 by 9	box	9				
—— 8 10		10				
—— 10 12		12		12		
GLUE	lb		12		13	
GUN-POWDER, Amer.	25lb	5		6		
—— Cannon		6		6	50	
HAMS, Virginia	lb		10		12	
—— North River			9		11	
HEMP, Water rot	Ton					None.
—— Dew rot		150				Scarce.
HOGSLARD	lb		9			
HONEY			15		16	
HOPS 1st and 2d sort			6		8	
IRON, American	Ton	85		90		
LUMBER, Boards, oak	Mft	18				
—— North River pine		16		17		
—— Yellow pine		18		20		
—— Albany pineb'ds	pie.		18			
—— Scantling, pine	Mft	14		15		
—— —— oak		25				
—— Oak timber	sd ft		20		25	
—— Shingles, cypress	1000	4				
—— —— pine		3		3	50	
—— Staves, pipe		54				
—— — hhd		43				
—— — bbl		22				
—— — R O hhd		25				
—— Hhd heading		50				
—— — hoops		25		30		
OIL, Linseed	gal	1				
PLAISTER of PARIS	Ton	4				
PORK, Cargo	bbl	9	50	10		
Prime		11	50	12		
Mess		13	50	14		
SOAP White	lb		13		15	
Brown			9		11	
WAX, Bees, white			55		60	
yellow			31		32	

New-York, April 22, 1820.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

The late Thomas Paine, whose political and religious productions are well known, sometimes devoted himself to the Muses, with considerable success. The following effusion is the finest production of his pen, and has deservedly been admired for its graceful elegance and delicacy. The author had long corresponded with a lady of literary taste, who sent her letters from "The Little Corner of the World," while he as fancifully dated his from the "Castle in the Air." She suddenly and mysteriously suspended this epistolary intercourse, and our Poet heard nothing from his fair correspondent, until, some years after, he met her in Paris, married to an English nobleman of distinction and wealth. The interview gave birth to this beautiful effusion:

FROM THE CASTLE IN THE AIR,
TO THE
LITTLE CORNER OF THE WORLD.

In the region of clouds, where the whirlwinds arise,
My "Castle of Fancy" was built;
The turrets reflected the blue of the skies,
And my windows with sunbeams were gilt.

The rainbow sometimes in its beautiful state
Enamell'd the mansion around;
And the picture that Fancy in clouds can create,
Supplied me with garden and ground.

I had grottos, and fountains, and orange-tree groves;
I had all that enchantment has told—
I had sweet shady walks, for the gods and their loves;
I had mountains of coral and gold.

But a storm that I felt not, had risen and roll'd,
While wrapt in a slumber I lay;
And when I look'd out in the morning, behold!
My castle was carried away!

It pass'd over rivers, and vallies, and groves,
The World! it was all in my view;
I thought of my friends, of their fates, and their loves,
And often, full often, of you.

At length it came over a beautiful scene,
That nature and silence had made;
The place was but small, but 'twas sweetly serene,
And chequered with sunshine and shade.

I gaz'd and I envied with painful good will,
And grew tir'd of my seat in the air;
When all on a sudden, my castle stood still,
As if some attraction were there.

Like a lark from the sky, it came fluttering down,
And plac'd me exactly in view;
When whom should I meet, in this charming retreat,
In this corner of calmness, but *you*.

Delighted to find you in honour and ease,
I felt no more sorrow, nor pain;
And the wind coming fair, I ascended the breeze,
And went back with my castle again.

FROM WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION.

'Tis, by comparison, an easy task
Earth to despise; but to converse with Heaven,
This is not easy;—to relinquish all
We have, or hope, of happiness and joy—
And stand in freedom loosen'd from this world,
I deem not arduous; but must needs confess
That 'tis a thing impossible to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desire;
And the most difficult of tasks to *keep*
Heights, which the soul is competent to gain.
Man is of dust; etherial hopes are his,
Which, when they should sustain themselves aloft,
Want due consistence; like a pillar of smoke
That with majestic energy from earth
Rises; but having reached the thinner air,
Melts and dissolves, and is no longer seen.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

THE stockholders of this bank are informed that a dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock for six months, will be paid on or after the first day of May next.

By order of the board,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Albany, April 15, 1820.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

State of New-York—Comptroller's Office.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that lists of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes, have been forwarded to the several counties in this state, in order to be deposited in the several county treasurers' and town clerks' offices, respectively, for the information of all persons concerned; and that the said lists may be examined at either of the said offices, at all reasonable hours: And notice is hereby also given, that on *Thursday, the seventh day of October next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol, in the city of Albany, and on the next succeeding days, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so much of each lot, piece or parcel of land mentioned and described in the said lists, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges now due, or that may grow and may be due thereon at the time of sale.

The conditions of sale will be, that the purchasers within forty-eight hours after the sale, pay the purchase moneys and receive certificates of their purchases; and that after the expiration of two years from the date of their certificates, they receive conveyances for the lands purchased by them respectively, unless the owners, or those claiming to be such, of the lands so purchased, shall, previous to the expiration of the said two years, pay to the comptroller, for the use of the said purchasers, their heirs and assigns, the amount of the purchase moneys, with interest, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum.—The lands sold to be subject to all claims of the state thereon. And in case any land to be purchased at the said sale and that may be conveyed in pursuance thereof, shall at the time of conveyance be in the actual possession and occupancy of any person or persons, the title of the purchaser shall then and in that case be subject to the stipulations and provisions of the fifth section of the act, entitled "an act to repeal in part the act, entitled "an act providing more effectually to ascertain and determine the true value of real estates within this state, and for other purposes," and further to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes" passed April 13, 1819.

ARCH'D. M'INTYRE, Comptroller.

Albany, May 27th, 1819.

☞ Persons who may have made payments into the treasury for taxes, and omitted to have their receipts presented at the comptroller's office to have them entered and countersigned as required by law, are advised to present them in order to be so entered and countersigned before the day of sale; or that in case of failing to do so, their lands will be sold, and they thereafter be deprived of the benefit of all such payments.

Payments for taxes cannot be received on the days of sale, nor for two days prior to the sale.

☞ The above mentioned sale is postponed untill Tuesday, the eighth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ARCH'D M'INTYRE, *Comptroller.*

Albany, October 2, 1819.

☞ Agreeably to an act of the legislature, passed this day, the above sale is further postponed until the first Tuesday of February, in the year 1821, to be then held at the same place and hour. ARCHD. M'INTYRE, *Comptr.*

Albany, February 4, 1820.

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BY JOHN O. COLE.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, and ADVERTISEMENTS, for this paper, and PRINTING JOBS, of every description, which will be neatly executed, at fair prices, received at the Post Office. All letters from abroad, directed to the Postmaster, Albany, will be duly attended to.

TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.